



HON. WILLIAM SULZER

Ex-Member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of New York, Where He Faithfully Served His Constituents for Twenty Years and Left a Brilliant Congressional Record Behind Him Which Can Never Be Surpassed; ex-Governor of the Empire State and One of the Very Warmest Friends of Long Standing of the Editor of This Paper.

Hon. William Sulzer sounds the praises of THE BROAD AX. The following letter speaks for itself:

WM. SULZER
Counselor at Law
115 Broadway
New York

December 16, 1922.

Mr. Julius F. Taylor,
Editor of The Broad Ax,
626 South Elizabeth St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Taylor:
On the 27th Anniversary of The "Broad Ax" I send you the compliments of the season, and congratulations on the great work you have done for your race and humanity during the past quarter of a century. Whether you realize it or not I can testify that you have built an enduring monument in the hearts of your fellow-men by

your unselfish efforts for the good of all sorts and conditions of peoples, here and everywhere.

The truth compels me to say that you are one of our best citizens, and one of the most useful and patriotic men in our country. Through the agency of The "Broad Ax" you are educating all the people along broad, liberal, progressive and humanitarian lines.

What you have done for the cause of the Blackman deserves the commendation of every friend of liberty throughout the world.

In the words of the gentle and genial philosopher of the Catskills—Rip Van Winkle—"May you live long and prosper, and your shadow never grow less."

Very sincerely your friend,
WM. SULZER.

SPEAKS FOR LEGION

Atty. W. S. Henry, assistant city attorney for the city of Indianapolis, Ind., made a short trip to the city during the week to speak at a meeting held in interest of the American Legion and was accompanied by Atty. Frank M. Liston, World War veteran. Atty. Henry visited M. T. Bailey, a former classmate while at The V. N. & I. I. at Petersburg, Va., of which institution they are graduates.

REV. MATHIS IN CITY

Rev. Dr. A. A. Mathis of Atlanta, Ga., general evangelist and Sunday School Specialist for the southern states, employed by the White Baptist Southern Home Mission Board, is in the city to spend the holidays as the guest of his daughter, Mme. Ezella M. Carter, 4509 Prairie avenue.

CHARLES E. STUMP, THE REGULAR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BROAD AX, ATTENDED THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, MO., WHERE HE HAD A HIGH UP TIME.

Kansas City, Kansas.—I wish you could have been at the National Baptist Convention in St. Louis, for it was one more big meeting. There were some big doings there, and the things was just as I told you, and there is no getting around it. L. K. Williams is now the president of the National Baptist convention, and Rev. W. H. Moses will have to go back home and dream some more. I told you that God could not make such a mistake, and I believe just what I said, and you see what has happened.

I was way down in Arkansas as you will remember—in fact I was in Texas when I wrote you that other letter, and when I left there I made my way to this place or to the other place, and there I came in touch with some friends and good friends at that. In Texarkana, I met Mrs. Duckie Kennedy, the woman who is making a big business out of fixing up other people's hair and fixing up their nails, and she is just growing rich at that. I enjoyed being in her company and seeing her as she was. Then there was Miss Virginia Adams, who is the housekeeper, but I am told that she is getting ready to jump over the broomstick. I hope it will be a great big time, and a big jumping. She is a worthy young woman.

I was informed that there would be a special train out of the City of Texarkana, to St. Louis, and I just rode a train up to Hope, spoke to the little children there and returned to Texarkana, in time to get a bed for St. Louis. I was received by Dr. A. L. Boon, chairman of the Texas delegation and President of the Texas Missionary and Educational convention. I want to here thank him for that lower bed, and I just slept and slept after I went to bed, but did not go to bed until I left Little Rock. I reached St. Louis and we went over to the residence of the Rev. W. B. M. Scott, field secretary for the Home Mission Board of the National Baptist convention. He had Revs. L. K. Williams, A. L. Boon, L. G. Jordan, Charles Stewart, and one other man over to dinner, and I was just there to keep company with the rest. Miss Irene Bryant helped to serve the dinner. She is the sweet singer, and I enjoyed hearing her sing.

Now then over to the city of St. Louis again, and there were several meetings in which they had said "L. K. Williams by all means and at all costs." Williams had declared that he should win, and his friends were in it too. Then things moved on and on, until the time came for the real work, and we soon learned who it was that was to be defeated. The election day came in the convention, and there were nominating speeches, and believe me money they were some eloquent speeches, and you could hear some real oratory. All the speakers and nominators declared that they had been with the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit had revealed that this one and that one should be the successor to the lamented Elias Camp Morris. They said that W. H. Moses was the choice of God, and another said that W. G. Parks was the choice of God, another said that God had selected Dr. P. James Bryant, and there were still others who indicated that God had selected Dr. W. D. Norman, and there were others who said that God had selected Dr. L. K. Williams, and from the vote and all the result, those who said God had spoken to them about L. K., turned out to be right.

Dr. Norman was the first nominated

and then followed New York, and after a few words, Dr. Moses was presented to make his own nominating speech, and he was supposed to nominate himself, but Moses had heard from God more direct and had been informed that God did not want him for the leader of the Baptist host, so he just asked them to elect Parks. Dr. Bryant was placed in nomination, and he had walked with God also, and found that his time had not come, so he just declined and asked them to elect Parks, you see between Moses and Bryant, Parks was nominated but these two leaders had said if you can't and I can't, then let us beat L. K.

Things were looking gloomy, until the time came to nominate L. K. Williams, who had been kept in the back ground during the other nominations and speeches, but now he walked out on the rostrum, and the house went wild. There was a demonstration which lasted fully ten minutes, and then followed the speeches. Dr. Williams was placed at the bat, so to speak, and the work started. Ballotting was next in order, and it took a long time. Counting and counting in order, and when it was over, God had revealed to 808 people to vote for L. K. Williams, and 769 to vote for Dr. Parks. Dr. Norman pulled down in favor of Dr. Williams. The session lasted from 9:30 A. M. until 11:30 P. M., but it is all over now.

The convention got down to business Saturday, and it was then that some of the Boards reported. All this time they were busy getting things in shape. The Baptists decided to go to California if the railroads would permit them to do so. They elected Rev. W. M. Taylor of Louisiana, first vice-president at large, Prof. R. B. Hudson of Alabama, the chief secretary, and all the old assistants were re-elected. Rev. T. O. Fuller, wanted to retire, but he was retained, and then Rev. E. Arlington Wilson, was right on hand, Rev. E. H. McDonald was also there, and the recording was done this time by the Rev. Dr. Nabrit, from Georgia. Charles Stewart will retain his position with the convention.

But I wish you could have been there Monday to have heard them getting into business just like a Legislature or Congress. Business, and believe me, honey, business was done.

Resolutions were adopted speaking right out in church against the big republican majority in the United States Senate for permitting the democratic minority to defeat the Dyer Bill. This was the result of a speech and the offered resolutions by the young man from Arkansas, Rev. R. M. Caver, and believe me they also condemned lynching, mob violence, and lawlessness. He sounded a keynote of warning to our Government, saying that such was destroying good government.

The K. K. K. was declared to be in direct violation of the Federal Constitution and was but laying grounds for civil strife. Copies were ordered sent direct to President Warren G. Harding, and to some others. Well, don't do things in a corner, but from the housepot, so to speak, and let the world know it.

Now I have had my say this week, but you may look for others or you may not get another soon. I am real sick as I write to you this week. Write me at 5922 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.

Charles E. Stump.

URBAN LEAGUE LAUNCHES MONTHLY PUBLICATION

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Urban League, held in New York City on December 7th, 1922, authority was granted the League's Department of Research and Investigations to publish a monthly "Journal of Negro life" with the title "OPPORTUNITY." The first issue is to appear in January and will contain articles on "Negro Labor" by the personnel managers of three of the largest manufacturing companies, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the Carnegie Steel Corporation, and the National Malleable Castings Company; on "Zoning and Negro Housing" by a member of the Chicago Zoning Commission; the "Doctrine of Human Equality," by Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Ethical Culture Society of Chicago; "Social Work in the South"; "Public Health Work in New York City"; "Child Placement"; "The New Migration of Negroes from the South," together with other topics of current interest.

The editor is Charles S. Johnson, a graduate of Virginia Union and Chicago Universities, who was associate executive secretary of the Chicago

Commission on Race Relations, appointed by Governor Lowden, following the Chicago race riot. Mr. Johnson is also director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League.

In addition to the action taken on the magazine the League's Board received the quarterly report of the executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, which showed that there are now twenty-four Urban Leagues with budgets providing for executive secretaries and staff workers and a total in all of forty branches.

The League appropriated \$150 for a scholarship at the Social Service Training School at Morehouse College in Atlanta, authorized the holding of an inter-racial conference in New York early in February and adopted a budget of \$65,000 for the support of the National organization in 1923. Already this year \$43,000 has been received in cash by the National office and a total of \$250,000 has been expended by the National office and all of the locals combined.

The League's 1923 convention will be held next fall in Kansas City, Mo., on invitation of the Kansas City Community Service Urban League, F. T. Lane, executive secretary.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU U. S. Department of Labor Washington, D. C.

Annual Report of the Children's Bureau Summarizes Ten Years' Work for Children

Ten years' progress in public provision for the care of children is summarized by Grace Abbott, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, in the tenth annual report of the chief to the Secretary of Labor, made public today. Since 1912, when the Children's Bureau was established, the number of States having special divisions dealing with child health has increased from 1 to 46; the number providing mothers' pensions has increased from 2 to 40; more than half the States have created commissions to make comprehensive inquiries with a view to bringing their child welfare legislation and administration up to standard, and a similar number have organized State bureaus or divisions dealing especially with dependent and delinquent children. Birth registration in an adequate form has been extended over an area including 66 per cent of the population, and 42 States are now co-operating with the Federal Government to reduce the unnecessary loss of life among mothers and babies which the registration figures have shown. There has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of linking up State and local child-welfare administration, Miss Abbott declares, and the medical profession is giving more consideration to the social and economic aspects of child health, while social workers have learned the importance of a physical diagnosis before determining social treatment.

"The Children's Bureau does not claim responsibility for these changes," the report states. "It can, however, be said that its investigations furnished the facts on which action was frequently based, and because of the co-operation of experts in child welfare, public and private child-bearing agencies, and women's organizations, the bureau has been able to focus national attention on some of the most important aspects of child care." Miss Abbott pays tribute to Julia C. Lathrop, whom she succeeded as chief of the bureau just after the preparation of the last annual report, declaring that under her direction the practical value of a scientific research and educational bureau in the field of child care was established. "To what extent it will be enabled to expand to meet opportunities for service," she continues, "is a question of public policy involving a decision as to the relative importance of children and their welfare as compared with other objects of national expenditure." The Children's Bureau's current appropriation, Miss Abbott states, will enable it to meet only a small per cent of the opportunities offered it for substantial contribution to the welfare of children.

The work of the bureau's tenth year, as described in the report, included studies of the unemployment situation in its effect on children; completion of a "Children's Year Survey" in Porto Rico; co-operation with the children's code commission of North Dakota in studying child labor in that State, particularly on the farms, and with both this commission and a similar body in South Dakota in surveying child dependency and delinquency; study of care for dependent children in the District of Columbia and of the administration of aid to children in their own homes—or mothers' pensions in various States; arranging of conferences on special phases of mothers' pension administration and employment-certificate issuance; studies of organized methods for promoting the welfare of children in their transition from school to work, including vocational guidance; studies of the work of mothers and children on truck farms in Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia; publication of 37 reports and leaflets, and administration of the maternity and infancy act passed November 23, 1921. The report includes a discussion of the situation created by the decision of the United States Supreme Court last May, holding the child labor tax law unconstitutional.

In reporting on the administration of the maternity and infancy act, Miss Abbott states that the funds which it apportioned to the States for the year ending June 30, 1922, did not become available until April, but that payments have been made to 41 of the 42 States accepting the act and that work by the various States is under way. "The widespread discussion of the act has already done much to acquaint women and men with the importance of scientific care for mothers and babies," she declares, and points out that the maternal mortality for 1920 in the United States birth-registration area was the highest among all nations for which recent statistics are available.



ATTORNEY MARY BELLE SPENCER

Former Public Guardian of Cook County

PUPPY LOVE AND EARLY MARRIAGE

By Attorney Mary Belle Spencer

'Tis love that makes the world go round. But the other fellow's love affair makes it go round the wrong way. The mature cry "puppy love," and the young say "No fool like an old fool." My seven-year-old boy neighbor, who openly declares his love for me, confided, disgustedly: "Grandpa's just like papa—crazy about young girls!" Sad but true—and I won't tell the name and address.

The recent upheaval on the part of the self-elected guardians of the public welfare against early marriages moves me to defend the youthful lovers. Were it not for the future generation, I would advise the boys and girls to marry as early as possible, "and live happy forever after." But do not marry without consideration for babies. The babies, God bless 'em, deserve the best of everything, and the best trained mothers and fathers.

I am in favor of a reform law to dry the tears of all babies, of every

race and country. That would be the best "dry" law ever written. Babies must have enough coal to keep the floors warm and enough "dough" to keep woolen socks on, plenty of sunshine, but no "moonshine." Therefore, do not marry unless you are willing to work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and would rather buy a woolen blanket than a fur coat, and know that the good old, honest work-shirt is a real man's wardrobe. When you would rather walk behind a baby-car than ride in a taxicab, that is the time to visit the Second floor of the County Building. You cannot build a happy home on any foundation but unselfishness, hard work, sacrifice and uncritical devotion. Smiles are a baby's birthright; what they do is right, and don't you dare go find fault with them.

Do not marry until you have blinders on both eyes that will prevent you from seeing any part of the side-roads that lead to the divorce court.

When you have complied with all of these conditions, you have my blessing, children!

OFFICERS ELECTED

On Monday evening, Rath Temy, 72, S. M. T., held the election of officers for the ensuing year and will take part in the public installation of officers of U. B. F. & S. M. T. on Jan. 9th at Masonic Hall under the auspices of The Joint Belling Association of U. B. F. & S. M. T., of which J. B. Street is president.

MME. CARTER HOME

Mme. Ezella Mathis Carter, proprietor of The Carter Hair Culture Academy, 4509 Prairie avenue, has returned to the city from an extended trip south, to take part in the holiday activities of the many social and welfare clubs with which she is connected.



MR. ALEXANDER FLOWER

President of the Roosevelt State Bank, 35th St. and Grand Boulevard. The Bank Threw Its Doors Open for Business June 1, 1921, and It Has Been Doing a Rushing Business from That Time to the Present and Mr. Flower Wishes Its Thousands of Friends and Patrons a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.



MR. JAMES B. MCCAHEY

President of the Old Reliable John J. Dunn Coal Company, the Largest Coal Company on the South Side. It Was Established by the Late John J. Dunn in 1877. Mr. McCahey Desires to Thank Its Many Patrons for Their Loyal Support for the Past Year; He Wishes Them the Compliments of the Holiday Season.